



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/784,659	02/23/2004	Dae-Sik Oh	2621	2345
28005	7590	10/21/2005	EXAMINER	
SPRINT 6391 SPRINT PARKWAY KSOPHT0101-Z2100 OVERLAND PARK, KS 66251-2100			KIM, WESLEY LEO	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2688	

DATE MAILED: 10/21/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/784,659	OH, DAE-SIK	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Wesley L. Kim	2688	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2/23/04.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)               | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claim 1,3,10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams et al (U.S. Patent 5475735) in view of Stilp et al (U.S. Patent 5327144).

**Regarding Claim 1 and 10**, Williams teaches the use of fixed wireless devices (Col.4;1-24, i.e. wireless fixed access units, WFAU) in a wireless local loop radiotelephone system, however Williams **is silent on** comparing a registered location of a fixed wireless device to a current location of the fixed wireless device; and responsively activating an alert if the registered location of the fixed wireless device does not match the current location of the fixed wireless device.

Stilp teaches locating a wireless device and comparing it with a predetermined (i.e. registered) location, to activate an alarm if the wireless device is not in the predetermined (i.e. registered) location (Col.19;30-35 and Col.6;3-7). One of ordinary skill in the art could envision applying this general concept of locating a device and comparing the current location to a predetermined (i.e. registered) location and setting off an alarm if the device is not in the

predetermined (i.e. registered) location to not only mobile wireless devices but fixed wireless devices.

To one of ordinary skill in the art it would have been obvious to modify Williams, such that there is a comparison of a registered location of a fixed wireless device to a current location of the fixed wireless device; and responsively activating an alert if the registered location of the fixed wireless device does not match the current location of the fixed wireless device, to provide a method of deterring the use of fixed wireless devices to provide telecommunications services in locations where it is unauthorized.

With further regards to **Claim 10**, the fixed wireless device is a wireless local loop hub.

**Regarding Claim 3**, the combination as discussed above teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 1, and Stilp further teaches performing the comparing function and the activating function in a wireless carrier network (Col.8;23-45 and Col.19;30-35, the location is determined by the cellular system and the registered locations are stored in the database, therefore it is obvious that the wireless carrier network performs the comparing function and the activating function).

2. Claim 2 and 6-8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams et al (U.S. Patent 5475735) and Stilp et al (U.S. Patent 5327144) in further view of Dupont et al (U.S. Pub. 2005/0037729 A1).

**Regarding Claim 2**, Williams and Stilp teach all the limitations as recited in claim 1, however the combination **is silent on** performing the comparing function and the activating function at the fixed wireless device.

Dupont teaches that a mobile device can obtain a predetermined path and compare it to the current path that the mobile phone is taking and if it is different from the expected then, an alert is sent to an alertee (Par.61). To the examiner a path is a set of allowed location areas.

To one of ordinary skill in the art it would have been obvious to modify Williams and Stilp, such that the comparing function and the activating function is performed at the fixed wireless device, to provide a method of lessening the workload off of the network.

**Regarding Claim 6,7,8**, the combination as discussed above teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 1, and Dupont further teaches wherein activating the alert comprises sending a message to a user, wherein the message is a text message (i.e. email) or a phone call playing an alert announcement to the user (Par.73 and Par.74, user is an alertee).

3. Claims 4,5,9 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams et al (U.S. Patent 5475735) and Stilp et al (U.S. Patent 5327144) in further view of Takahara et al (U.S. Patent 5450613).

**Regarding Claim 4**, Williams and Stilp teach all the limitations as recited in claim 1, Stilp teaches that an alarm is activated if a device is not in a

predetermined (i.e. registered) location however the combination **is silent on the** alert comprises a visual alert.

Takahara teaches that an alert comprises a visual alert (Abstract, i.e. lights).

To one of ordinary skill in the art, it would have been obvious to modify Williams and Stilp, such that the alert comprises a visual alert, to provide a user with an opportunity to see that an alert is activated.

**Regarding Claim 5**, Williams and Stilp teach all the limitations as recited in claim 1, and Stilp teaches that an alarm is activated if a device is not in a predetermined (i.e. registered) location however the combination **is silent on the** alert comprises an audible alert.

Takahara teaches that an alert comprises an audible alert (Abstract, i.e. sound).

To one of ordinary skill in the art, it would have been obvious to modify Williams and Stilp, such that the alert comprises an audible alert, to provide a user with an opportunity to hear an activation of an alert.

**Regarding Claim 9**, Williams and Stilp teach all the limitations as recited in claim 1, and Stilp teaches that an alarm is activated if a device is not in a predetermined (i.e. registered) location however the combination **is silent on the** alert comprises a vibratory alert.

Takahara teaches that an alert comprises a vibratory alert (Abstract, i.e. vibrations).

To one of ordinary skill in the art, it would have been obvious to modify Williams and Stilp, such that the alert comprises a vibratory alert, to provide a user with an opportunity to feel an activation of an alert.

4. Claim 11-13 and 18-22 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams et al (U.S. Patent 5475735) in view of Dupont et al (U.S. Pub. 2005/0037729).

**Regarding Claim 11**, Williams teaches the use of fixed wireless devices (Col.4;1-24, i.e. wireless fixed access units, WFAU) in a wireless local loop radiotelephone system, however Williams **is silent on** data storage for storing a registered location of a fixed wireless device; location-determining logic arranged to determine a current location of the fixed wireless device; and alert logic arranged to provide an alert in response to a determination that the current location does not match the registered location.

Williams teaches that a server of a communication network (i.e. system) comprises means, such as hardware and software elements to operate acquiring an expected path (Par.62;3-5, it is obvious there is data storage (i.e. hardware) for storing a registered/predetermined location(s)), to detected a real path followed by the monitored device (Par.62;6-7, it is obvious there is location determining logic arranged to determine a current location of the device), and to compare the real path with the expected path to send an alert to an alertee when the real path differs from the expected path (Par.62;7-12, it is obvious there is an

alert logic (i.e. software) to provide an alert in response to a determination that the current location does not match the registered/expected location).

One of ordinary skill in the art could envision applying this general concept of locating a device and comparing the current location to a predetermined (i.e. registered) location and setting off an alarm if the device is not in the predetermined (i.e. registered) location not only for mobile wireless devices but also fixed wireless devices.

To one of ordinary skill in the art it would have been obvious to modify Willaims, such that there is a data storage for storing a registered location of a fixed wireless device; location-determining logic arranged to determine a current location of the fixed wireless device; and alert logic arranged to provide an alert in response to a determination that the current location does not match the registered location, to provide a system capable of deterring the use of fixed wireless devices to provide telecommunications services in locations where it is unauthorized.

**Regarding Claim 12**, the combination as discussed above teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 11, however the combination **is silent on** a comparator logic arranged to make the determination that the current location does not match the registered location.

Dupont teaches a server of a communication network comprises means, such as hardware and software elements to send an alert to an alertee when the real path differs from the expected path (Par.62). To the examiner it is obvious



that the software comprises comparator logic in order to perform sending an alert when the real path differs from the expected path.

**Regarding Claim 13**, the combination as discussed above teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 12, however the combination **is silent on a** processor, wherein the location-determining logic, the alert logic, and the comparator logic comprise machine language instructions executable by the processor.

Dupont teaches a server of a communication network comprises means, such as hardware and software elements to send an alert to an alertee when the real path differs from the expected path (Par.62). To the examiner it is obvious there is a processor (i.e. hardware) for executing all of the software (i.e. location determining logic, alert logic) and it is well known in the art that the software, written by people, must eventually be translated to machine language for a machine (i.e. processor) to understand the logic.

**Regarding Claim 18, 19, 20**, the combination as discussed above teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 11, and Dupont further teaches wherein activating the alert comprises sending a message to a user, wherein the message is a text message (i.e. email) or a phone call playing an alert announcement to the user (Par.73 and Par.74, user is an alertee).

**Regarding Claim 21**, the combination as discussed above teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 11, and Williams teaches the fixed wireless device is a wireless local loop hub (Fig.1:108).

**Regarding Claim 22**, Williams teaches the use of a wireless local loop hub (Col.4;1-24, i.e. wireless fixed access units, WFAU) in a wireless local loop radiotelephone system, however Williams **is silent on** data storage for storing a registered location of the wireless local loop hub; location-determining logic arranged to determine a current location of the wireless local loop hub; comparator logic arranged to make a determination that the current location does not match the registered location, and alert logic arranged to provide an alert in response to the determination that the current location does not match the registered location.

Williams teaches that a mobile device comprises means, such as hardware and software elements to operate acquiring an expected path (Par.62;3-5, it is obvious there is data storage (i.e. hardware) for storing a registered/predetermined location(s)), to detect a real path followed by the monitored device (Par.62;6-7, it is obvious there is location determining logic arranged to determine a current location of the device), and to compare the real path with the expected path to send an alert to an alertee when the real path differs from the expected path (Par.62;7-12, it is obvious there is an alert logic (i.e. software) to provide an alert in response to a determination that the current location does not match the registered/expected location).

One of ordinary skill in the art could envision applying this general concept of locating a device and comparing the current location to a predetermined (i.e. registered) location and setting off an alarm if the device is not in the

predetermined (i.e. registered) location not only for mobile wireless devices but also fixed wireless devices (i.e. wireless local loop hubs).

To one of ordinary skill in the art it would have been obvious to modify Williams, such that there is a data storage for storing a registered location of the wireless local loop hub; location-determining logic arranged to determine a current location of the wireless local loop hub; comparator logic arranged to make a determination that the current location does not match the registered location, and alert logic arranged to provide an alert in response to the determination that the current location does not match the registered location, to provide a system capable of deterring the use of fixed wireless devices to provide telecommunications services in locations where it is unauthorized and at the same time lessening the workload off of the network.

5. Claim 14-17 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Williams et al (U.S. Patent 5475735) and Dupont et al (U.S. Pub. 2005/0037729 A1) in further view of Takahara et al (U.S. Patent 5450613).

**Regarding Claim 14 and 15**, Williams and Dupont teach all the limitations as recited in claim 11, and Dupont teaches an alert comprises text, graphical, or voice messages (Par.120), however the combination **is silent on** the alert comprising a visual alert.

Takahara teaches that an alert comprises a visual alert (Abstract, i.e. lights).

To one of ordinary skill in the art, it would have been obvious to modify Williams and Dupont, such that the alert comprises a visual alert, to provide a user with an opportunity to see that an alert is activated.

With further regards to Claim 15, it is well known in the art that a light emitting diode (LED) is used to provide a visual alert (i.e. a light).

Regarding Claim 16, the combination as discussed above teaches all the limitations as recited in claim 14, and Dupont further teaches that the alert logic provides the visual alert by displaying a text message visible on a display (Par.73).

Regarding Claim 17, Williams and Dupont teach all the limitations as recited in claim 11, and Dupont teaches an alert comprises text, graphical, or voice messages (Par.120), however the combination **is silent on** the alert comprising an audible alert.

Takahara teaches that an alert comprises an audible alert (Abstract, i.e. lights).

To one of ordinary skill in the art, it would have been obvious to modify Williams and Dupont, such that the alert comprises a audible alert, to provide a user with an opportunity to hear that an alert is activated.

### **Conclusion**

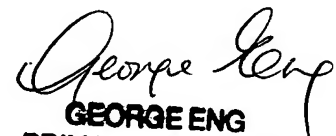
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Wesley L. Kim whose telephone number is 571-272-7867. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00am-5:30pm.

Art Unit: 2688

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, George Eng can be reached on 571-272-7495. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

WLK

  
**GEORGE ENG**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**